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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

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AMANIE RILEY, *on behalf of herself and  
all others similarly situated,*

Case No.:

Plaintiff,

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**

-against-

LOGANS SANCTUARY LLC,

Defendant,

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Plaintiff, AMANIE RILEY (hereinafter, “Plaintiff”), on behalf of herself and others similarly situated, by and through her undersigned attorney, hereby files this Class Action Complaint against Defendant, LOGANS SANCTUARY LLC, and states as follows:

**INTRODUCTION**

1. This class action seeks to put an end to systemic civil rights violations committed by Defendant LOGANS SANCTUARY LLC (hereafter collectively as “Logans Sanctuary” or “Defendant”), against the blind in New York State and across the United States. Defendant is denying blind individuals throughout the United States equal access to the goods and services Logans Sanctuary provides to their non-disabled customers through <http://www.sanctuaryhotelnyc.com> (hereafter “Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com” or “the website”).

Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com provides to the public a wide array of the goods, services, testimonials, and other programs offered by Logans Sanctuary. Yet, Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com contains numerous access barriers that make it difficult if not impossible for blind customers to use the website. In fact, the access barriers make it impossible for blind users to even complete a transaction or book a reservation on the website. Logans Sanctuary thus excludes the blind from the full and equal participation in the growing Internet economy that is increasingly a fundamental part of the common marketplace and daily living.

2. Plaintiff is a blind individual. She brings this civil rights class action against Defendant for failing to design, construct, and/or own or operate a website that is fully accessible to, and independently usable by, blind people.

3. Specifically, Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com has many access barriers preventing blind people to independently navigate and complete a reservation using assistive computer technology.

4. Plaintiff uses the terms “blind person” or “blind people” and “the blind” to refer to all persons with visual impairments who meet the legal definition of blindness in that they have a visual acuity with correction of less than or equal to 20 x 200. Some blind people who meet this definition have limited vision. Others have no vision.

5. Approximately 8.1 million people in the United States are visually impaired, including 2.0 million who are blind.<sup>1</sup> There are approximately 400,000 visually impaired persons in New York State.<sup>2</sup>

6. Many blind people enjoy online shopping just as sighted people do. The lack of an accessible website means that blind people are excluded from the rapidly expanding self-

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<sup>1</sup> Americans with Disabilities: 2010 Report, U.S. Census Bureau Reports

<sup>2</sup> American Foundation for the Blind, State-Specific Statistical Information, January 2015

service hospitality industry and from independently accessing this ever-popular website.

7. Despite readily available accessible technology, such as the technology in use at other heavily trafficked retail websites, which makes use of alternative text, accessible forms, descriptive links, resizable text and limits the usage of tables and javascript, Defendant has chosen to rely on an exclusively visual interface, including pop-up forms that are inaccessible. Logans Sanctuary's sighted customers can independently browse, select, and book a reservation online without the assistance of others. However, blind people including Plaintiff must rely on others to assist them in accessing and purchasing on Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com.

8. By failing to make the website accessible to blind persons, Defendant is violating basic equal access requirements under both state and federal law.

9. Congress provided a clear and national mandate for the elimination of discrimination against individuals with disabilities when it enacted the Americans with Disabilities Act. Such discrimination includes barriers to full integration, independent living, and equal opportunity for persons with disabilities, including those barriers created by websites and other public accommodations that are inaccessible to blind and visually impaired persons. Similarly, New York state law requires places of public accommodation to ensure access to goods, services and facilities by making reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities.

10. Plaintiff browsed and intended to book a reservation for a room on Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com. However, she was not able to book a reservation due to the numerous accessibility barriers on the website. Unless Defendant remedies the numerous access barriers on its website, Plaintiff and Class members will continue to be unable to independently navigate, browse, use and complete a transaction on Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com. Plaintiff intends to browse

and make a reservation for a room accommodation offered by Defendant in the future, once the access barriers are remedied.

11. This complaint seeks declaratory and injunctive relief to correct Logans Sanctuary's policies and practices to include measures necessary to ensure compliance with federal and state law and to include monitoring of such measures, to update and remove accessibility barriers on Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com so that Plaintiff and the proposed Class of customers who are blind will be able to independently and privately use Defendant's website. This complaint also seeks compensatory damages to compensate Class members for having been subjected to unlawful discrimination.

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

12. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction of this action pursuant to:

- a. 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 42 U.S.C. § 12188, for Plaintiff's claims arising under Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. § 12181, *et seq.*, ("ADA"); and
- b. 28 U.S.C. § 1332, because this is a class action, as defined by 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(1)(B), in which a member of the putative class is a citizen of a different state than Defendant, and the amount in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$5,000,000, excluding interest and costs. See 28 U.S.C. § 1332(d)(2).

13. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367, over Plaintiff's pendent claims under the New York State Human Rights Law, N.Y. Exec. Law, Article 15 (Executive Law § 290 *et seq.*) and the New York City Human Rights Law, N.Y.C. Administrative Code § 8-101 *et seq.* ("City law").

14. Venue is proper in the Southern District of New York pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b)-(c) and 1441(a).

15. Defendant is registered to do business in New York State and has been doing business in New York State, including the Southern District of New York. Defendant is located in the Southern District of New York. Defendant is subject to personal jurisdiction in this District. Defendant also has been and is committing the acts alleged herein in the Southern District of New York, has been and is violating the rights of consumers in the Southern District of New York, and has been and is causing injury to consumers in the Southern District of New York. A substantial part of the acts and omissions giving rise to Plaintiff's claims have occurred in the Southern District of New York. Specifically, Plaintiff attempted to reserve a room on Defendant's website Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com in Westchester County.

### **PARTIES**

16. Plaintiff, AMANIE RILEY, is and has been at all times material hereto a resident of Westchester County, New York.

17. Plaintiff AMANIE RILEY is legally blind and a member of a protected class under the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12102(1)-(2), the regulations implementing the ADA set forth at 28 CFR §§ 36.101 *et seq.*, the New York State Human Rights Law and the New York City Human Rights Law. Plaintiff RILEY has no light perception and is completely blind. Plaintiff RILEY cannot use a computer without the assistance of screen reader software. Plaintiff RILEY has been denied the full enjoyment of the facilities, goods and services of Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com, as well as to the facilities, goods and services of Sanctuary Hotel, as a result of accessibility barriers on Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com. Most recently in May 2016, Plaintiff RILEY attempted to make a reservation on Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com but could not book a room due to the inaccessibility of the

website. The inaccessibility of Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com has deterred her and Class members from the enjoyment of Sanctuary Hotel.

18. Defendant LOGANS SANCTUARY LLC is a for-profit corporation organized under the laws of New York, with a process of service address at 2688 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 10025.

19. Defendant owns and operates this location (hereafter “Sanctuary Hotel”), which is a place of public accommodation. Sanctuary Hotel is located in New York State. This hotel provides to the public important goods, such as promotions, amenities and accommodations. Logans Sanctuary also provides to the public a website service known as Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com. Among other things, Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com provides access to the array of goods and services offered to the public by Logans Sanctuary, including bookings, reservations, promotions and other benefits related to these goods and services. The inaccessibility of Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com has deterred Plaintiff from booking a reservation at Sanctuary Hotel.

20. Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and others similarly situated seeks full and equal access to the goods and services provided by Logans Sanctuary through Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com.

### **CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS**

21. Plaintiff, on behalf of herself and all others similarly situated, seeks certification of the following nationwide class pursuant to Rule 23(a) and 23(b)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure: “all legally blind individuals in the United States who have attempted to access Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com and as a result have been denied access to the enjoyment of goods and services offered in Sanctuary Hotel, during the relevant statutory period.”

22. Plaintiff seeks certification of the following New York subclass pursuant to Fed.R.Civ.P. 23(a), 23(b)(2), and, alternatively, 23(b)(3): “all legally blind individuals in New

York State who have attempted to access Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com and as a result have been denied access to the enjoyment of goods and services offered in Sanctuary Hotel, during the relevant statutory period.”

23. There are hundreds of thousands of visually impaired persons in New York State. There are approximately 8.1 million people in the United States who are visually impaired. *Id.* Thus, the persons in the class are so numerous that joinder of all such persons is impractical and the disposition of their claims in a class action is a benefit to the parties and to the Court.

24. This case arises out of Defendant’s policy and practice of maintaining an inaccessible website denying blind persons access to the goods and services of Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com and Sanctuary Hotel. Due to Defendant’s policy and practice of failing to remove access barriers, blind persons have been and are being denied full and equal access to independently browse, select and shop on Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com and by extension the goods and services offered through Defendant’s website to Sanctuary Hotel.

25. There are common questions of law and fact common to the class, including without limitation, the following:

- a. Whether Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com is a “public accommodation” under the ADA;
- b. Whether Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com is a “place or provider of public accommodation” under the laws of the New York;
- c. Whether Defendant through its website Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com denies the full and equal enjoyment of its goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations to people with visual disabilities in violation of the ADA; and

- d. Whether Defendant through its website Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com denies the full and equal enjoyment of its goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations to people with visual disabilities in violation of the laws of New York.

26. The claims of the named Plaintiff are typical of those of the class. The class, similarly to the Plaintiff, are severely visually impaired or otherwise blind, and claim that Logans Sanctuary has violated the ADA, and/or the laws of New York by failing to update or remove access barriers on their website, Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com, so it can be independently accessible to the class of people who are legally blind.

27. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the members of the Class because Plaintiff has retained and is represented by counsel competent and experienced in complex class action litigation, and because Plaintiff has no interests antagonistic to the members of the class. Class certification of the claims is appropriate pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(2) because Defendant has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class, making appropriate both declaratory and injunctive relief with respect to Plaintiff and the Class as a whole.

28. Alternatively, class certification is appropriate under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(b)(3) because questions of law and fact common to Class members clearly predominate over questions affecting only individual class members, and because a class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of this litigation.

29. Judicial economy will be served by maintenance of this lawsuit as a class action in that it is likely to avoid the burden that would be otherwise placed upon the judicial system by the filing of numerous similar suits by people with visual disabilities throughout the United States.



30. References to Plaintiff shall be deemed to include the named Plaintiff and each member of the class, unless otherwise indicated.

### **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

31. Logans Sanctuary operates Sanctuary Hotel, a four-star luxury hotel located in Times Square.

32. Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com is a service and benefit offered by Logans Sanctuary and Sanctuary Hotel throughout the United States, including New York state. Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com is owned, controlled and/or operated by Logans Sanctuary.

33. Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com is a commercial website that offers products and services for online sale that are available in Sanctuary Hotel. The online store allows the user to browse, select and book reservations; learn about the Logans Sanctuary's history and founders, find the hotel location; and perform a variety of other functions.

34. Among the features offered by Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com are the following:

- (a) hotel information, allowing persons who wish to visit Sanctuary Hotel to learn its location, hours and phone numbers;
- (b) an online store, allowing customers to book a reservation;
- (c) information about Logans Sanctuary's restaurant and rooftop accommodations;
- (d) information about Logans Sanctuary's S.T.A.R.<sup>TM</sup> program, gallery and careers; and
- (e) sale of many of the products and services available at Sanctuary Hotel.

35. This case arises out of Logans Sanctuary's policy and practice of denying the blind access to Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com, including the goods and services offered by Sanctuary Hotel

through Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com. Due to Logans Sanctuary's failure and refusal to remove access barriers to Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com, blind individuals have been and are being denied equal access to Sanctuary Hotel, as well as to the numerous goods, services and benefits offered to the public through Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com.

36. Logans Sanctuary denies the blind access to goods, services and information made available through Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com by preventing them from freely navigating Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com.

37. The Internet has become a significant source of information for conducting business and for doing everyday activities such as shopping, banking, etc., for sighted and blind persons.

38. The blind access websites by using keyboards in conjunction with screen-reading software which vocalizes visual information on a computer screen. Except for a blind person whose residual vision is still sufficient to use magnification, screen access software provides the only method by which a blind person can independently access the Internet. Unless websites are designed to allow for use in this manner, blind persons are unable to fully access Internet websites and the information, products and services contained therein.

39. There are well-established guidelines for making websites accessible to blind people. These guidelines have been in place for at least several years and have been followed successfully by other large business entities in making their websites accessible. The Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI), a project of the World Wide Web Consortium which is the leading standards organization of the Web, has developed guidelines for website accessibility. The federal government has also promulgated website accessibility standards under Section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act. These guidelines are readily available via the Internet, so that a business designing a website can easily access them. These guidelines recommend several basic

components for making websites accessible, including, but not limited to: adding invisible alt-text to graphics; ensuring that all functions can be performed using a keyboard and not just a mouse; ensuring that image maps are accessible, and adding headings so that blind people can easily navigate the site. Without these very basic components a website will be inaccessible to a blind person using a screen reader.

40. Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com contains access barriers that prevent free and full use by Plaintiff and blind persons using keyboards and screen reading software. These barriers are pervasive and include, but are not limited to: inaccessible forms, the lack of adequate prompting and labeling; the denial of keyboard access; and the requirement that transactions be performed solely with a mouse.

41. More specifically, Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com utilizes inaccessible pop-up forms for customers to navigate Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com. In attempting to navigate the gallery, the screen reader only reads the background webpage. However, it is a tenet of website accessibility that websites make it easier for users to see and hear content including separating foreground from background. Therefore, blind customers are essentially prevented from navigating Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com.

42. Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com also lacks prompting information and accommodations necessary to allow blind shoppers who use screen readers to locate and accurately fill-out online forms. On an online booking site such as Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com, these forms include fields that specify the room desired, and fields used to select check-in and check-out date. Due to the lack of adequate labeling, Plaintiff and blind customers are unable to complete a reservation.

43. More specifically, Plaintiff and blind customers cannot initiate a search for available rooms because the reservation option presents in the form of a pop-up on Sanctuary

Hotel's homepage. Plaintiff and blind customers are also unable to maneuver through or out of the reservation pop-up form. Additionally, the site lacks a direct link or heading to booking a reservation or searching available rooms on desired dates, leaving Plaintiff and blind customers without online alternatives to make reservations.

44. Moreover, the lack of navigation links on Logans Sanctuary's website makes attempting to navigate through sanctuaryhotelnyc.com even more time consuming and confusing for Plaintiff and blind consumers.

45. Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com requires the use of a mouse to complete a transaction. Yet, it is a fundamental tenet of web accessibility that for a web page to be accessible to Plaintiff and blind people, it must be possible for the user to interact with the page using only the keyboard. Indeed, Plaintiff and blind users cannot use a mouse because manipulating the mouse is a visual activity of moving the mouse pointer from one visual spot on the page to another. Thus, Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com's inaccessible design, which requires the use of a mouse to complete a transaction, denies Plaintiff and blind customers the ability to independently make reservations on Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com.

46. Due to Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com's inaccessibility, Plaintiff and blind customers must in turn spend time, energy, and/or money to make their reservation at a Sanctuary Hotel in person or via phone. Some blind customers may require a driver to get to the hotel or require assistance in navigating the hotel. In which case, the promotion or room reservation may no longer be available. By contrast, if Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com was accessible, a blind person could independently investigate products and programs and book reservations via the Internet as sighted individuals can and do.

47. Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com thus contains access barriers which deny full and equal access to Plaintiff, who would otherwise use Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com and who would otherwise be able to fully and equally enjoy the benefits and services of Sanctuary Hotel in New York State.

48. Plaintiff AMANIE RILEY has made numerous attempts to complete a reservation on Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com, most recently in May 2016, but was unable to do so independently because of the many access barriers on Defendant's website, causing Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com to be inaccessible and not independently usable by, blind and visually impaired individuals.

49. As described above, Plaintiff has actual knowledge of the fact that Defendant's website, Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com contains access barriers causing the website to be inaccessible, and not independently usable by, blind and visually impaired individuals.

50. These barriers to access have denied Plaintiff full and equal access to, and enjoyment of, the goods, benefits and services of Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com and Sanctuary Hotel.

51. Logans Sanctuary engaged in acts of intentional discrimination, including but not limited to the following policies or practices:

- (a) constructed and maintained a website that is inaccessible to blind class members with knowledge of the discrimination; and/or
- (b) constructed and maintained a website that is sufficiently intuitive and/or obvious that is inaccessible to blind class members; and/or
- (c) failed to take actions to correct these access barriers in the face of substantial harm and discrimination to blind class members.

52. Logans Sanctuary utilizes standards, criteria or methods of administration that have the effect of discriminating or perpetuating the discrimination of others.

**FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

(Violation of 42 U.S.C. §§ 12181, *et seq.* — Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act)  
(on behalf of Plaintiff and the Class)

53. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the foregoing allegations as if set forth fully herein.

54. Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a), provides that “No individual shall be discriminated against on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of any place of public accommodation by any person who owns, leases (or leases to), or operates a place of public accommodation.” Title III also prohibits an entity from “[u]tilizing standards or criteria or methods of administration that have the effect of discriminating on the basis of disability.” 42 U.S.C. § 12181(b)(2)(D)(I).

55. Sanctuary Hotel located in New York State and throughout the United States is a sales establishment and public accommodation within the definition of 42 U.S.C. § 12181(7)(E). Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com is a service, privilege or advantage of Sanctuary Hotel. Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com is a service that is by and integrated with this hotel.

56. Defendant is subject to Title III of the ADA because they own and operate Sanctuary Hotel.

57. Under Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(A)(I) it is unlawful discrimination to deny individuals with disabilities or a class of individuals with disabilities the opportunity to participate in or benefit from the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of an entity.

58. Under Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(A)(II), it is unlawful discrimination to deny individuals with disabilities or a class of individuals with disabilities an

opportunity to participate in or benefit from the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodation, which is equal to the opportunities afforded to other individuals.

59. Specifically, under Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(II), unlawful discrimination includes, among other things, “a failure to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations to individuals with disabilities, unless the entity can demonstrate that making such modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations.”

60. In addition, under Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(2)(A)(III), unlawful discrimination also includes, among other things, “a failure to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that no individual with a disability is excluded, denied services, segregated or otherwise treated differently than other individuals because of the absence of auxiliary aids and services, unless the entity can demonstrate that taking such steps would fundamentally alter the nature of the good, service, facility, privilege, advantage, or accommodation being offered or would result in an undue burden.”

61. There are readily available, well established guidelines on the Internet for making websites accessible to the blind and visually impaired. These guidelines have been followed by other large business entities in making their website accessible, including but not limited to: adding alt-text to graphics and ensuring that all functions can be performed using a keyboard. Incorporating the basic components to make their website accessible would neither fundamentally alter the nature of Defendant’s business nor result in an undue burden to Defendant.

62. The acts alleged herein constitute violations of Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12101 *et seq.*, and the regulations promulgated thereunder. Patrons of Sanctuary Hotel who are

blind have been denied full and equal access to Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com, have not been provided services that are provided to other patrons who are not disabled, and/or have been provided services that are inferior to the services provided to non-disabled patrons.

63. Defendant has failed to take any prompt and equitable steps to remedy their discriminatory conduct. These violations are ongoing.

64. As such, Defendant discriminates, and will continue in the future to discriminate against Plaintiff and members of the proposed class and subclass on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, accommodations and/or opportunities of Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com and Sanctuary Hotel in violation of Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12181 *et seq.* and/or its implementing regulations.

65. Unless the Court enjoins Defendant from continuing to engage in these unlawful practices, Plaintiff and members of the proposed class and subclass will continue to suffer irreparable harm.

66. The actions of Defendant were and are in violation of the ADA and therefore Plaintiff invokes her statutory right to injunctive relief to remedy the discrimination.

67. Plaintiff is also entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

68. Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 12188 and the remedies, procedures, and rights set forth and incorporated therein Plaintiff prays for judgment as set forth below.

### **SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**

(Violation of New York State Human Rights Law, N.Y. Exec. Law,  
Article 15 (Executive Law § 292 *et seq.*)  
(on behalf of Plaintiff and New York subclass)

69. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the foregoing allegations as



though fully set forth herein.

70. N.Y. Exec. Law § 296(2)(a) provides that it is “an unlawful discriminatory practice for any person, being the owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, superintendent, agent or employee of any place of public accommodation ... because of the ... disability of any person, directly or indirectly, to refuse, withhold from or deny to such person any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges thereof.”

71. Sanctuary Hotel located in New York State and throughout the United States is a sales establishment and public accommodation within the definition of N.Y. Exec. Law § 292(9). Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com is a service, privilege or advantage of Sanctuary Hotel. Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com is a service that is by and integrated with this hotel.

72. Defendant is subject to New York Human Rights Law because they own and operate the Sanctuary Hotel and Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com. Defendant is a person within the meaning of N.Y. Exec. Law § 292(1).

73. Defendant is violating N.Y. Exec. Law § 296(2)(a) in refusing to update or remove access barriers to Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com, causing Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com and the services integrated with Sanctuary Hotel to be completely inaccessible to the blind. This inaccessibility denies blind patrons full and equal access to the facilities, goods and services that Defendant makes available to the non-disabled public.

74. Specifically, under N.Y. Exec. Law § 296(2)(c)(I), unlawful discriminatory practice includes, among other things, “a refusal to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations to individuals with disabilities, unless such person can demonstrate that making such modifications would fundamentally alter the

nature of such facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations.”

75. In addition, under N.Y. Exec. Law § 296(2)(c)(II), unlawful discriminatory practice also includes, “a refusal to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that no individual with a disability is excluded or denied services because of the absence of auxiliary aids and services, unless such person can demonstrate that taking such steps would fundamentally alter the nature of the facility, privilege, advantage or accommodation being offered or would result in an undue burden.”

76. There are readily available, well established guidelines on the Internet for making websites accessible to the blind and visually impaired. These guidelines have been followed by other large business entities in making their website accessible, including but not limited to: adding alt-text to graphics and ensuring that all functions can be performed using a keyboard. Incorporating the basic components to make their website accessible would neither fundamentally alter the nature of Defendant’s business nor result in an undue burden to Defendant.

77. Defendant’s actions constitute willful intentional discrimination against the class on the basis of a disability in violation of the New York State Human Rights Law, N.Y. Exc. Law § 296(2) in that Defendant has:

- (a) constructed and maintained a website that is inaccessible to blind class members with knowledge of the discrimination; and/or
- (b) constructed and maintained a website that is sufficiently intuitive and/or obvious that is inaccessible to blind class members; and/or
- (c) failed to take actions to correct these access barriers in the face of substantial harm and discrimination to blind class members.

78. Defendant has failed to take any prompt and equitable steps to remedy their

discriminatory conduct. These violations are ongoing.

79. As such, Defendant discriminates, and will continue in the future to discriminate against Plaintiff and members of the proposed class on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, accommodations and/or opportunities of Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com and Sanctuary Hotel under § 296(2) *et seq.* and/or its implementing regulations. Unless the Court enjoins Defendant from continuing to engage in these unlawful practices, Plaintiff and members of the class will continue to suffer irreparable harm.

80. The actions of Defendant were and are in violation of New York State Human Rights Law and therefore Plaintiff invokes her right to injunctive relief to remedy the discrimination.

81. Plaintiff is also entitled to compensatory damages, as well as civil penalties and fines pursuant to N.Y. Exc. Law § 297(4)(c) *et seq.* for each and every offense.

82. Plaintiff is also entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

83. Pursuant to N.Y. Exec. Law § 297 and the remedies, procedures, and rights set forth and incorporated therein Plaintiff prays for judgment as set forth below.

### **THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**

(Violation of New York State Civil Rights Law, NY CLS Civ R,

Article 4 (CLS Civ R § 40 *et seq.*)

(on behalf of Plaintiff and New York subclass)

84. Plaintiff served notice thereof upon the attorney general as required by N.Y. Civil Rights Law § 41.

85. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the foregoing allegations as though fully set forth herein.

86. N.Y. Civil Rights Law § 40 provides that “all persons within the jurisdiction of this state shall be entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of any places of public accommodations, resort or amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all persons. No persons, being the owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, superintendent, agent, or employee of any such place shall directly or indirectly refuse, withhold from, or deny to any person any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges thereof ...”

87. N.Y. Civil Rights Law § 40-c(2) provides that “no person because of ... disability, as such term is defined in section two hundred ninety-two of executive law, be subjected to any discrimination in his or her civil rights, or to any harassment, as defined in section 240.25 of the penal law, in the exercise thereof, by any other person or by any firm, corporation or institution, or by the state or any agency or subdivision”

88. Sanctuary Hotel located in New York State is a sales establishment and public accommodation within the definition of N.Y. Civil Rights Law § 40-c(2). Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com is a service, privilege or advantage of Sanctuary Hotel. Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com is a service that is by and integrated with this hotel.

89. Defendant is subject to New York Civil Rights Law because they own and operate Sanctuary Hotel and Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com. Defendant is a person within the meaning of N.Y. Civil Law § 40-c(2).

90. Defendant is violating N.Y. Civil Rights Law § 40-c(2) in refusing to update or remove access barriers to Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com, causing Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com and the services integrated with Sanctuary Hotel to be completely inaccessible to the blind. This inaccessibility denies blind patrons full and equal access to the facilities, goods and services that

Defendant makes available to the non-disabled public.

91. There are readily available, well established guidelines on the Internet for making websites accessible to the blind and visually impaired. These guidelines have been followed by other large business entities in making their website accessible, including but not limited to: adding alt-text to graphics and ensuring that all functions can be performed using a keyboard. Incorporating the basic components to make their website accessible would neither fundamentally alter the nature of Defendant's business nor result in an undue burden to Defendant.

92. In addition, N.Y. Civil Rights Law § 41 states that "any corporation which shall violate any of the provisions of sections forty, forty-a, forty-b or forty two ... shall for each and every violation thereof be liable to a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, to be recovered by the person aggrieved thereby..."

93. Specifically, under NY Civ Rights Law § 40-d, "any person who shall violate any of the provisions of the foregoing section, or subdivision three of section 240.30 or section 240.31 of the penal law, or who shall aid or incite the violation of any of said provisions shall for each and every violation thereof be liable to a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, to be recovered by the person aggrieved thereby in any court of competent jurisdiction in the county in which the defendant shall reside ..."

94. Defendant has failed to take any prompt and equitable steps to remedy their discriminatory conduct. These violations are ongoing.

95. As such, Defendant discriminates, and will continue in the future to discriminate against Plaintiff and members of the proposed class on the basis of disability are being directly or indirectly refused, withheld from, or denied the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges thereof in § 40 *et seq.* and/or its implementing regulations.

96. Plaintiff and class members are entitled to compensatory damages of five hundred dollars per instance, as well as civil penalties and fines pursuant to N.Y. Civil Law § 40 *et seq.* for each and every offense.

**FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

(Violation of New York City Human Rights Law,  
N.Y.C. Administrative Code § 8-102, *et seq.*)  
(on behalf of Plaintiff and New York subclass)

97. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the foregoing allegations as if set forth fully herein.

98. N.Y.C. Administrative Code § 8-107(4)(a) provides that “It shall be an unlawful discriminatory practice for any person, being the owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, superintendent, agent or employee of any place or provider of public accommodation, because of ... disability ... directly or indirectly, to refuse, withhold from or deny to such person, any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges thereof.”

99. Sanctuary Hotel located in New York State and throughout the United States is a sales establishment and public accommodation within the definition of N.Y.C. Administrative Code § 8-102(9). Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com is a service, privilege or advantage of Sanctuary Hotel. Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com is a service that is by and integrated with this hotel.

100. Defendant is subject to City Law because they own and operate the Sanctuary Hotel and Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com. Defendant is a person within the meaning of N.Y.C. Administrative Code § 8-102(1).

101. Defendant is violating N.Y.C. Administrative Code § 8-107(4)(a) in refusing to update or remove access barriers to Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com, causing Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com and the services integrated with Sanctuary Hotel to be completely inaccessible to the blind. This inaccessibility denies blind patrons full and equal access to the facilities, goods, and

services that Defendant makes available to the non-disabled public. Specifically, Defendant is required to “make reasonable accommodation to the needs of persons with disabilities ... any person prohibited by the provisions of [§ 8-107 *et seq.*] from discriminating on the basis of disability shall make reasonable accommodation to enable a person with a disability to ... enjoy the right or rights in question provided that the disability is known or should have been known by the covered entity.” N.Y.C. Administrative Code § 8-107(15)(a).

102. Defendant’s actions constitute willful intentional discrimination against the class on the basis of a disability in violation of the N.Y.C. Administrative Code § 8-107(4)(a) and § 8-107(15)(a) in that Defendant has:

- (d) constructed and maintained a website that is inaccessible to blind class members with knowledge of the discrimination; and/or
- (e) constructed and maintained a website that is sufficiently intuitive and/or obvious that is inaccessible to blind class members; and/or
- (f) failed to take actions to correct these access barriers in the face of substantial harm and discrimination to blind class members.

103. Defendant has failed to take any prompt and equitable steps to remedy their discriminatory conduct. These violations are ongoing.

104. As such, Defendant discriminates, and will continue in the future to discriminate against Plaintiff and members of the proposed class and subclass on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, accommodations and/or opportunities of Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com and Sanctuary Hotel under § 8-107(4)(a) and/or its implementing regulations. Unless the Court enjoins Defendant from continuing to engage in these unlawful practices, Plaintiff and members of the class will continue to suffer irreparable

harm.

105. The actions of Defendant were and are in violation of City law and therefore Plaintiff invokes her right to injunctive relief to remedy the discrimination.

106. Plaintiff is also entitled to compensatory damages, as well as civil penalties and fines under N.Y.C. Administrative Code § 8-120(8) and § 8-126(a) for each offense.

107. Plaintiff is also entitled to reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.

108. Pursuant to N.Y.C. Administrative Code § 8-120 and § 8-126 and the remedies, procedures, and rights set forth and incorporated therein Plaintiff prays for judgment as set forth below.

#### **FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**

(Declaratory Relief)  
(on behalf of Plaintiff and the Class)

109. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference the foregoing allegations as if set forth fully herein.

110. An actual controversy has arisen and now exists between the parties in that Plaintiff contends, and is informed and believes that Defendant denies, that Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com contains access barriers denying blind customers the full and equal access to the goods, services and facilities of Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com and by extension Sanctuary Hotel, which Logans Sanctuary owns, operates, and/or controls, fails to comply with applicable laws including, but not limited to, Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12182, *et seq.*, N.Y. Exec. Law § 296, *et seq.*, and N.Y.C. Administrative Code § 8-107, *et seq.* prohibiting discrimination against the blind.

111. A judicial declaration is necessary and appropriate at this time in order that each of the parties may know their respective rights and duties and act accordingly.



WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment as set forth below.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff requests relief as follows:

112. A preliminary and permanent injunction to prohibit Defendant from violating the Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12182, *et seq.*, N.Y. Exec. Law § 296, *et seq.*, N.Y.C. Administrative Code § 8-107, *et seq.*, and the laws of New York;

113. A preliminary and permanent injunction requiring Defendant to take all the steps necessary to make its website, Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com, into full compliance with the requirements set forth in the ADA, and its implementing regulations, so that Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com is readily accessible to and usable by blind individuals;

114. A declaration that Defendant owns, maintains and/or operates its website, Sanctuaryhotelnyc.com, in a manner which discriminates against the blind and which fails to provide access for persons with disabilities as required by Americans with Disabilities Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12182, *et seq.*, N.Y. Exec. Law § 296, *et seq.*, N.Y.C. Administrative Code § 8-107, *et seq.*, and the laws of New York;

115. An order certifying this case as a class action under Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) & (b)(2) and/or (b)(3), appointing Plaintiff as Class Representative, and her attorneys as Class Counsel;

116. Compensatory damages in an amount to be determined by proof, including all applicable statutory damages and fines, to Plaintiff and the proposed class for violations of their civil rights under New York State Human Rights Law and City Law;

117. Plaintiff's reasonable attorneys' fees, expenses, and costs of suit as provided by state and federal law;

118. For pre and post-judgment interest to the extent permitted by law; and

119. Such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

DATED: November 9, 2016

LEE LITIGATION GROUP, PLLC

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